In a Long War Victory Favors the Spiritually Strong

Nippon Times

Life and Death Are One, Till Complete Victory Is Won

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INTIMATE TIES ARE STRESSED BY THAI ENVOY

Ambassador Direk Leaving October 4 for Bangkok After Nearly 2 Years' Stay

WICHIT COMING SOON

Carrying Home Firm Conviction That Japan and Thailand Will Emerge Victorious

Developments of a most prosperous and far-reaching nature in Japan-Thailand relations have marked the term of office of Thai Ambassador Direk Jaiyanama who is leaving for Bangkok with his family on October 4, completing a stay of approximately 21 months in this country. In an exclusive interview with a representative of the Nippon Times at his official residence at Kami-Osaki, Ambassador Direk expressed his firm conviction that the two countries, as allies, will march on together in ever closer collaboration toward ultimate victory in the War of Greater East Asia.

"Availing myself of this opportunity," the Ambassador stated, "I wish to convey, through the columns of the Nippon Times, our gratitude to the Government and people of Japan. It is with deep regret that I leave Japan, but I shall carry with me most happy memories of this beautiful brother country and of the Japanese people, the allies of Thailand.

"During our stay here, we have been shown every kindness by the people as well as by the officials and influential leaders for which we shall forever remain thankful. In bidding farewell now, I wish every happiness to the people and victory to the nation."

Active Relations Marked

Officially appointed to the post of Royal Thai Ambassador to Japan immediately after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, succeeding Phya Sri Sena, Ambassador Direk arrived here on January 8, 1942. His term of office will thus be a few days short of one year and nine months. During that period diplomatic activity between Thailand and Japan was extremely intense. Some of the outstanding events which occurred in the course of those 21 months are:

Thailand declared war on the Anglo-American Powers; economical agreements of a far-reaching nature were concluded between Japan and Thailand, including the grant of a loan of ¥200,000,000 from Japan to Thailand; a cultural pact was signed; missions of congratulations were exchanged, Grand Envoy General Phot Phaholyothin (former Premier Phya Bahol) heading the Thai mission to Japan and Grand Envoy Ex-Premier Koki Hirota heading the Japanese mission to Thailand; Thailand extended formal recognition to the National Government of China headed by President Wang Ching-wei; the exchange of diplomatic representatives was agreed between Thailand and Manchoukuo.

This year, Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki visited Thailand; four Malai states and two Shan states were incorporated into Thailand following Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's visit to Bangkok. Thailand made a gift of Gautama Buddha's relics to Japan; a Buddhist and medical conferences were held in Japan with the participation of Thai delegates; an agreement to exchange students was concluded; several delegations from Thailand recently visited Japan including a delegation of Thai press officials headed by Publicity Department Chief Phairot Jaiyanama and President Prichanusat Panyarachun of the Thai Press Association; a diplomatic mission headed by Thai Foreign Minister Wichit Wichit-Wathakan, and, most recently, a military mission headed by the Thai Deputy Minister of War, Lieutenant-General Phichit Krieng Sakphichit which returned to Bangkok only a few days ago.

Stressing that the foregoing covered only the events of main importance, Ambassador Direk added that utmost significance should be attached to the arrangements under which Thailand, as a true ally, has been lending every possible aid to the Japanese Government toward the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, militarily, economically and politically.

Not only in their common struggle for the successful termination of this war but also in a much broader sense, the peoples of Thailand and Japan are bound by a common des-

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Philippine Leaders Arrive

The photo shows Eiji Amau, President of the Information Board, third from left, shaking hands with Dr. Jose P. Laurel, President-Elect of the new Republic of the Philippines which will be established, upon his arrival on Thursday afternoon at Haneda Airport. At the extreme right is Benigno Aquino, Vice-President of the Kalibapi, and second from right is Jorge B. Vargas, Chairman of the Philippine Executive Commission, who accompanied Dr. Laurel.

Foe Units at Finschhafen Pounded by Nippon Airmen

Japanese Ground and Air Forces Inflict Tremendous Blow on Enemy in New Guinea; Five Raiders Shot Down at Wewak and Boots

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, September 29.—Following up their three crushing raids carried out from Saturday dawn through Sunday morning against the enemy forces in the vicinity of Finschhafen in New Guinea, Japanese Air Units at 4:05 p.m. on Sunday pounded enemy troop concentrations north of Finschhafen and wreaked tremendous damage there. The entire area was caught in a net of fire and flying steel and two places were set ablaze. All the Japanese planes returned safely.

On the next day, Monday, at 3:50 p.m., huge formations of Japanese planes again hit the same area, set ablaze four places and caused chaos in the enemy position. All the Japanese planes again returned safely.

The Japanese ground forces in the Finschhafen area too are fighting effectively and have brought the enemy to a complete stop, the enemy headquarters admitting that their forces are fighting with difficulty.

5 Enemy Planes Downed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, September 29.—A total of over 160 enemy fighters and bombers, including B-24's, B-25's, P-38's and P-40's on Monday raided the vicinity of Wewak and Boots, the latter midway between Wewak and Madang. Japanese Air Units immediately met the enemy planes and shot down one B-25 and one P-38.

Japanese ground batteries in the meantime accounted for three B-25's, thus making the total of enemy planes shot down reach five. Only slight damage was sustained on the ground and no Japanese plane was lost.

Vella Lavella Blasted

Domei

LISBON, September 29.—A large fighter-bomber formation of the Imperial Air Forces blew up the American positions on Vella Lavella Island on September 27, anti-Axis headquarters for the Southwest Pacific admitted in an official communique yesterday, says a Melbourne report.

Drysdale Mass Raided

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 29.—Imperial Air Forces mass-raided Drysdale in Australia on September 27 and inflicted damages and caused deaths and injuries, anti-Axis headquarters for the Southwest Pacific admitted today, according to a Melbourne report.

INDIANS IN NORTH BORNEO FETE BURMA'S FREEDOM

Hold Parade and Present Resolution to Nippon Commander; Felicitate Ba Maw

Domei

KUCHING, September 29.—Sponsored by the North Borneo branch of the Indian Independence League, Indian residents in North Borneo yesterday staged a gala street demonstration as part of their own observance of Burma Independence Celebration Week.

Under banners inscribed "March on to Independence like the Burmese" the demonstrators paraded through the streets, after which they presented a resolution to the Commander of the Japanese Forces in the city and telegraphed a congratulatory message to Dr. Ba Maw, Head of State and Prime Minister of Burma.

In the evening, officials of the North Borneo branch of the Indian Independence League invited representatives of the Japanese Military Administration, as well as other officials and prominent civilians to a tea party at its headquarters.

The head of the branch, in a speech to the guests explained the events leading to the establishment of the branch and its development to the present time. He also expressed deep gratitude to military authorities for their assistance to the Indian Independence League.

COMING FREEDOM SPURS VISAYA'S KALIBAPI MOVE

Men, Women, Young and Old Enthusiastically Join as Activities Spread

Domei

CEBU, September 30.—Kalibapi movements in Visayan Island have been given an added impetus with independence close at hand, and men and women, young and old, are enthusiastically joining the national organization.

In less than half a year, dozens of provincial and municipal chapters have been organized with thousands of members.

Kalibapists in the Visayan Provinces including Cebu, Bohol, Samar, Leyte, Negros Occidental, Negros Oriental, Iloilo, Antique, Capiz and the municipalities of Cebu, Iloilo, Bacoloc are eagerly waiting for the day when independence will be theirs.

From a cultural organization, the Kalibapi emerged as a popular and stable political institution representing a popular front in the future Republic of the Philippines.

Through activities such as the Japanese-Filipino Fraternity Week, the Kalibapi is succeeding in implanting a spirit of co-prosperity with other nations of Greater East Asia economically, spiritually, culturally as well as politically.

TANI RETURNS TO CHINA POST ENDING TALKS

Consulted Tojo, Shigemitsu And Others During Fortnight Visit Here

CLOSER TIES STRESSED

Brisk Developments in Connection With President Wang's Recent Arrival Expected

Masayuki Tani, Ambassador to China, left Thursday from Haneda for his post in Nanking after consultations with the Home Government. While he was in Tokyo, President Wang Ching-wei arrived in the capital on September 22.

Since his return from Nanking on September 15, the Ambassador had been engaged in consultations with Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Kazuo Aoki and other leading members of the Government on vital questions relating to China. As he completed his arrangements with the home Government he departed for his post.

President Wang who arrived in Tokyo on September 22 returned to Nanking the next day and there issued a statement expressing China's gratitude to Japan for its wholly fair and generous attitude toward China and its tremendous support of the Republic's autonomy and independence.

"I earnestly desire that the members of the National Government and the people of China would fully understand the true aspects of the current situation," President Wang said, "and the peoples of East Asia for their own self-defense should never entertain feelings of hostility against each other. I hope that for the sake of China's restoration, the people of the Republic will unify their hearts and efforts in order to complete the reconstruction of their country."

The fundamental policy of the Imperial Government toward China, as has been pointed out often, is to free that country along with other nations of East Asia from the predatory tyranny of the United States and Britain and to tighten the ties linking China with Japan. Toward this big goal, the political power of the National Government is to be strengthened and every support given for the establishment of autonomy and independence. The Empire has been enforcing various new measures in accordance with this basic policy. The resolution to carry them out and the confidence in their success have grown stronger with time. It is felt, therefore, that the responsibility devolves upon the National Government to reciprocate Japan's efforts by building up its own strength and consolidating its foundations.

It was at such a moment in the history of Sino-Japanese relations that Ambassador Tani completed his consultations with the home Government and departed for Nanking. Some brisk developments toward even a closer entente with China are therefore expected with the return of Ambassador Tani to his post.

Takebe to Visit Tokyo

Domei

HSINKING, September 30.—Rokuzo Takebe, Director-General of the General Affairs Bureau of the Manchoukuo State Council, accompanied by leading Japanese officials of that Government, will leave here for Tokyo. His forthcoming mission is to consult with Japanese authorities on a production increase plan throughout Japan and Manchoukuo.

MORE STATES BACK MUSSOLINI REGIME

Thailand and Burma Follow Japan—Wichit Sends Cable To Fascist Leader

Domei

BANGKOK, September 30.—The Thai Government yesterday decided to recognize the new Italian Fascist Republican Government following the same step made by Japan.

In this connection, Thai Foreign Minister Wichit Wichit-Wathakan sent the following telegram to Premier and Foreign Minister Benito Mussolini:

"The Thai Government expresses its sincere felicitations on the formation of the new Fascist Republican Government under Premier Mussolini. I am overjoyed to convey formal notice of Thailand's recognition of Fascist Republican Italy and, at the same time, I wish to express my desire for Italy's continued prosecution of the war."

Burma Also Acts

Domei

RANGOON, September 30.—The Burmese Government officially recognized the new Italian Fascist Republican Government on September 28.

It was reported that an unanimous decision was reached when the Burmese Government convened for deliberations upon receiving formal notice of Japan's recognition of Fascist Republican Government of Italy from Japanese Ambassador to Burma Renzo Sawada.

Negotiations to inform Germany of the step were immediately made through the Japanese Government.

Nomura, Zoologist, Passes

Dr. Masutaro Nomura, 50, Professor at Tohoku Imperial University, died of diabetes at his Sendai home on Tuesday. He was formerly the highest authority on experimental zoology.

Kimura's Rites Held

Funeral services for the late Dr. Hisashi Kimura, internationally famed discoverer of the "Z" clause and former Director of the Mizusawa Latitude Observatory, were solemnized at the Higashi Honganji Temple, Asakusa-ku, on Thursday.

New Shoyu Substitute From Coconut Milk Discovered by Japanese Teacher in Davao

Domei

DAVAO, September 30.—A delicious sauce, comparable to "shoyu", made by a process of properly mixed coconut milk sugar and salt has been discovered by a Japanese school teacher here.

Yoshiaki Yoshida, the discoverer, succeeded in concocting this palatable sauce in which coconut milk is left to ferment for about three or four days and at the right stage, coconut shell and charcoal thrown in.

The mixture is then boiled and the undesirable odor removed. The liquid is later strained to remove all solid matters, and after melted sugar and salt have been added the sauce is completed.

The ratio of ingredients, one liter of fermented coconut milk, 200 grams of sugar paste and 500 grams of salt, makes an excellent "shoyu" substitute which even the most exacting epicure described with a tasty smack the lips, "not bad at all."

LAUREL ARRIVES HERE WITH VARGAS, AQUINO AT JAPAN'S INVITATION

Ricarte Happiest Man in P.I. To See Country Free Soon

Life Told of Philippine Revolutionary Army General Who Sojourned in Japan 40 Years Swearing Not to Live Under Stars and Stripes

Domei

MANILA, September 30.—Among the 16,000,000 Filipinos awaiting the glory of independence to their country, perhaps no person is more eager to see the day now so near at hand than General Artemio Ricarte, who sojourned for 40 years in Japan working for the cause of Philippine independence, declaring: "I will not live under the Stars and Stripes."

He did not live under the Stars and Stripes but lived to see his country broken free from the greedy clutch of the United States by the armed might of Japan and he is now about to see his motherland come into her own once again.

General Artemio Ricarte

General Ricarte is probably the only surviving old timer who refused to pledge allegiance to the United States even after the fiery insurrections were suppressed by the American invaders. In this respect he may be considered a living history of the Philippine independence movement.

Artemio Ricarte was born on October 2, 1866, the second son of the mayor of the town of Patak in North Ilomas Province. His father was named Esteban Ricarte, mother Bonifacio Galleia and they had an elder son and a daughter besides Artemio. The father took the education of his children quite seriously and taught them how to read and write at every spare moment. The mother was very devout and the upright character of Artemio was built up mainly by the example of his mother.

Taken to Manila

When Artemio was six years old his father took him to Manila, making a voyage by sea of about one month from his home town. For 60 years since then, until immediately after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, he did not return to Patak.

At Manila, he studied at the San Juan de Letran School and there he always kept at the top of his class. In 1889 he made the acquaintance of Jose Rizal y Mercado, Philippine revolutionist under the Spanish regime, and was deeply influenced by his fiery patriotism, the more so as he had been outraged by the tyranny of Spain over the native population. He realized that in order to awaken a sense of national consciousness in the hearts of his people he must undertake the education of the younger generation. Thus in 1889 he entered the Manila Normal School. Upon graduation, he went to Cavite and there he conducted a private school for the youth of the region and for six years he was engaged in the education of the rising generation. This private school became the hotbed of the independence revolution that subsequently broke out.

Young Ricarte took up arms for the first time in August, 1896 and defeated the Spanish garrison stationed in Cavite. On this occasion Filipinos armed with their heavy swords made night raid after night raid on the Spanish and put them to rout, thus capturing their more civilized arms. Elated by this success, a Philippine Revolutionary Army was organized and General Emilio Aguinaldo was placed in command. This is the true story behind the Philippine uprising which is commonly circulated as engineered by General Aguinaldo.

Cavite School Preserved

To this day, in the town of Cavite the private school at Nippa House is preserved intact and the acacia tree which Ricarte planted in his youth is now grown to such dimensions that it takes four men to hug the huge trunk. The rendezvous where the Filipino revolutionists planned the attacks on the Spanish remains as it was then. General Ricarte who visited Cavite last year to go among his people after so many years of absence could not bear to leave the house so full of objects of old associations.

The Spanish, who were defeated in this first insurrection, concluded the peace of Biac-na-bato. Spain was to pay $800,000 in indemnities but the revolutionists were to return the arms they had captured from the Spanish. The Filipinos received $400,000 as first installment and the rest was to be forthcoming upon the transfer of all the arms. General Aguinaldo fled the country to Hongkong to await the conclusion of the treaty. General Ricarte thus remained as plenipotentiary in the peace negotiations.

In spite of the fact that all the arms had been returned, the Spanish refused to pay the $400,000 that was due to the Filipinos. It was then that the Spanish-American War broke out over the Cuba affair and the United States, with promises of aid, sent General Aguinaldo from Hongkong to Manila to rekindle the fire of revolution. Thus with General Aguinaldo as President, the first Philippine Republican Government was set up at Malolos and General Ricarte was placed in command of the entire Philippine Army. September 15, 1898 a revolutionary assembly met and on the 29th ratified Philippine independence in November and December, revolutionary tribunals were organized in the Bisayas.

Relations Grow Worse

The relations between the Americans and the Filipinos were unfriendly and steadily grew worse. On January 23, 1899, the Malolos Constitution, by virtue of which the Philippines were declared a republic, and which had been approved by the assembly on November 29, and by Aguinaldo on December 23, was proclaimed. On the night of February 4, the inevitable conflict between the American and Filipinos surrounding Manila was precipitated. Morning found the Filipinos, who had fought bravely, even recklessly, defeated at all points. On March 31, 1899, Malolos was captured by the American forces.

The Philippine Government fled northward. In November, 1899, the Filipinos resorted to guerilla warfare but General Aguinaldo was captured by General Frederick Funston in March 1901, which virtually ended the real insurrection, although the last surrender was that of General Miguel Malvar in Samar on April 16, 1902. The major operations of the insurrection were conducted in Luzon.

The leaders of the insurgents were rounded up and although they held out stoutly for a long time they could not bear the hardships imposed by the Americans, especially with many comrades dying of slow starvation and diseases due to under-nourishment. When their remnants were sent back to Manila, all but General Ricarte had sworn allegiance to Washington. General Ricarte alone denounced the American possession of the Philippines as entirely unjustifiable and thus the Americans ordered him out of the country.

Arriving in Hongkong, he obtained employment at a printing shop to eke out a living. But he could not repress his revolutionary fires

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Arrival on Thursday Announced by Board of Information

PHILIPPINE LEADERS

Will Inform Japanese Officials Enthusiasm of Filipinos For New Construction

Dr. Jose P. Laurel, Chairman of the Preparatory Commission for Philippines Independence, who last Saturday was elected President-Elect of the coming Philippines Republic at the inaugural session of the National Assembly, arrived in Tokyo on Thursday.

Dr. Laurel's arrival with two other members of the Preparatory Commission for Philippines Independence—Jorge B. Vargas and Benigno Aquino—at the invitation of the Japanese Government was announced by the Board of Information at 2:30 p.m. on Thursday.

Mr. Vargas is Chairman of the Philippine Executive Commission.

Mr. Aquino, Vice-President of the Kalibapi, was last Saturday elected as Speaker of the National Assembly.

Outstanding Leaders

All three are outstanding leaders of the new Philippines who have been untiring in their efforts to cooperate with the Japanese Military Administration.

The Board of Information's announcement follows:

"At the invitation of the Japanese Government, Mr. Jose P. Laurel, Chairman of the Preparatory Commission for Philippines Independence, and his party came to Tokyo today, September 30.

"The members of the party are:

Jose P. Laurel, Chairman of the Preparatory Commission for Philippines Independence.

Jorge B. Vargas, member of the Preparatory Commission.

Benigno S. Aquino, member of the Preparatory Commission."

Philippines Cooperated

The Japanese Government, standing on the moral sense and ideals of the founding of its nation, had already on numerous occasions given proof of its sincere intention to give each of the peoples of Greater East Asia their righteous place in the world, and the earnestness and accomplishments of the people of the Philippines in cooperating in the War of Greater East Asia brought about Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's declaration made in the 82nd Extraordinary Session of the Diet in which he stated that the Philippines would be granted independence within this year. With this, the Philippines started on its powerful way toward independence.

The earnest will of the people of the Philippines, who understood Japan's true intentions, made them throw their total strength into new construction, made them drive forward in their spiritual return to East Asia, and based on these facts and the initiative and feeling of responsibility of the people, peace and order was established solidly, economic development was pushed mightily and the setup for self-sufficiency was rapidly put in order.

The new Philippines rapidly moved away from its decadent materialist outlook of the American-ruled days and began to take steady strides forward to become a new Philippines of East Asia.

With the Philippines moving forward in such a manner, Prime Minister Tojo's further clarification of Japan's policy made during his May and July trips to the Philippines gave an added impetus to the powerful advance of the Philippines. The wholehearted will of the Filipinos for independence and new construction was driven still higher and this bore fruit with the formation of the Independence Preparatory Commission on June 20. With that the actualization of an independent

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King Peter in Cairo

Domei

LISBON, September 29.—King Peter II and officials of the refugee government of Jugoslavia arrived in Cairo today from London. It is believed that the seat of the refugee government will be established there.

AXIS STAND IS FIRM IN SOUTHERN EUROPE

German Forces Effectively Checking Enemy After Surrender of Badoglio Regime

Domei

ISTANBUL, September 28.—Events have followed one another in quick succession since the unconditional surrender of the Badoglio regime.

The first thing the anti-Axis forces did after the Italian change of regime was to occupy three Aegean islands. Then they bombed Rhodes Island, Crete Island, and Athens uninterruptedly for a time, all with a view to invading the Balkan Peninsula.

Germany has been no less active. She has been sending crack units to reinforce its troops in Greece during the past two weeks with the result that it is now in a position to deal with any situation that may arise in the Balkan Peninsula.

Things are rapidly moving toward a storm that may burst around the Aegean at any moment.

Turkey persists in strict neutrality, and any move she may make at the present time will be of special significance.

The Italian political change in the latter part of July greatly shocked the Turkish Government.

The anti-Axis camp took advantage of this situation to win over the Turkish Government to their side. A section of the Turkish Press, allowing itself to be influenced by anti-Axis propaganda, advocated Turkish participation in the war.

The Ankara Government however had ideas of its own. It prolonged the recess of the National Assembly, and took up the attitude of waiting and watching.

As had been expected, the German forces quickly and effectively solved the problem caused by the Italian political change. As a result, there was a return to stability in Turkey, and the Turkish Press, in general, become fully aware of the formidableness of the German forces. That section of the Turkish element which had been developing a disposition to support the anti-Axis camp realized that it had been heading the wrong way and are now backing the Government's policy to keep the country out of the war.

The Turkish press has lately shown concern over the tendency of the Soviet Union toward Imperialism, a tendency which will make things difficult for Turkey in her desire to maintain neutrality. She is paying the utmost attention to the war situation beween Germany and the Soviet Union. For the same reason she is evincing keen interest in the Anglo-U.S.-Soviet negotiations regarding the problems of Southeastern Europe and West Asia.

The Turkish press, for a time, was bitterly quarreling with the magazine War and Labor Classes, an organ of the Labor Union of the U.S.S.R. which had criticized the policy of neutrality of the Turkish Government.

It was the Turkish newspaper Ulse, an organ of the People's Party, that pointed out the weaknesses in the Soviet magazine in its criticism of continued Turkish neutrality in a manner that left the magazine with no choice but to admit that it was wrong. The magazine finally admitted that Turkish neutrality is helpful to the two contending groups. An Ankara broadcast acknowledged the correction made by the magazine as satisfactory. Thus, the dispute that, for a time, threatened to develop into a major issue between Turkey and the Soviet Union, was settled.

However this has nothing to do with the fact that the Turkish Government continues to feel the menace of the Soviet Union. It is true that Turkey has British guarantees about the Soviet Union under the agreement reached at the Adana conference. But the fact remains that she cannot bring herself to trust Britain. She knows now what the British word is worth. And an additional reason for suspecting Britain of disloyalty to Turkey is the fact, which cannot be denied, that America and Britain are willing to agree to a Soviet advance into West Asia.

There are three points which are always borne in mind by the Turkish Press in its discussions of the international situation in relation to Turkey. They are:

1. The Balkan Peninsula is Turkey's life line. The Turkish Government has determined to work for guarantees of safety in the Balkans.

2. The Turkish Government is desirous of seeing complete independence of the various Balkan States. It would oppose any attempt by any foreign power to extend its sphere of influence in the Balkans.

3. The Turkish Government is willing to assist in the construction of a new order in the Balkan Peninsula. It would not join the war even if the anti-Axis forces did advance into the Balkan Peninsula.

These are also some of the main points in the basic policy of the Turkish Government, and it is in accordance with this policy that Turky is striving to improve her relations with Bulgaria.

In this connection the Turkish newspaper Aksham recently had the following to say:

"The new Bulgarian Government has expressed a desire to improve relations with Turkey and also to see peace and order maintained in the Balkan Peninsula.

"The Turkish Government has, ever since the outbreak of the current war, been consistently working for a lasting peace in the Balkan Peninsula, and it was in pursuit of this policy that it persuaded Bulgaria to adhere to the Balkan agreement. There was a time when the Bulgarian Government carried on propaganda unfavorable to Turkey and mistreated the Turkish nationals in Bulgaria. The Turkish Government is now convinced that it was nothing more than a passing evil.

"The Turkish Government does not want to see Bulgaria become a small country. Neither does she desire a bigger Bulgaria. She does not consider as warranted the territorial ambitions entertained by Bulgaria before the Great War. It is her considered opinion that such ambitions stand in the way of peace in the future.

"The Turkish Government is definitely against a special State or group of States which may one day be in a position to exercise a powerful influence on the Balkans."

Inflation Serious In South America, States Price Board

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 29.—The inflation in South American countries is much more marked than in the United States, according to a report by the United States Price Control Board yesterday, says a Washington dispatch. "The only remedy to inflation in the cost of commodities in South American countries," the Board went on to say, "is to adopt the established economic theory of increasing supplies and decreasing consumption, as averred by the U.S. official who recently toured Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Bolivia, Peru and other South American countries. Furthermore, in order that prices may be stabilized, uniform measures will have to be taken by the various Governments."

MOSLEM ORGANIZATIONS ACCLAIM JAPAN'S POLICY

Mohammedans of Java Impressed by Generous Contributions

Domei

DJAKARTA, September 30.—The recent understanding and benevolent recognition of the Mohammedan organizations by the General Directorate of the Japanese Military Administration has won the confidence and gratitude of the Moslems.

Furthermore, the Moslems were awed by the generosity of the General Directorate who presented 100,000 guilders to the Mohammedan schools and churches in Java through the provincial governors.

The magnanimity of the Japanese is apparent in contrast to the old Dutch rule under which the Moslems were subjected to severe discrimination. As an example of the religious and racial prejudice under the Dutch rule, the Christian secular institutions were given guilders 1,438,200 by the Dutch regime while the Mohammedan organizations were alloted only guilders 4,600.

SCHOOL HEADS SHIFTED

Shifts of principals of nine Government higher schools, one Tokyo Metropolitan higher school and two Government special schools were announced by the Education Ministry on Thursday.

Tadazumi Ishii, principal of the Tokyo School of Foreign Languages, was made principal of the Fourth Higher School. He was succeeded by Dr. Bunshichi Ohata, Civil Administrator in the naval services.

With the appointments of new principals, seven principals have retired from services.

Ricarte Happiest Man To See Birth of New P.I.

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and he gathered together other refugees from his country to organize a revolutionary movement abroad, publishing an organ of the party. When the Russo-Japanese War broke out, he cried that the time for Philippine independence had at last arrived.

U.S. Consulate Reopening

Domei

SHANGHAI, September 30.—The United States Consulate at Foochow in Fukien Province, which has been closed since last January, will be reopened shortly and Consul Smith there will take up his former post, according to a Chungking dispatch.

INDUSTRIAL MALAI IS SEEN VERY NEAR

Program for Installation of Manufacturing Plants Making Steady Headway

Domei

SHONAN, September 30.—The industrialization of Malai bids fair to be materialized in the near future, as a result of the enforcement of the production and materials control regulations and the fixing of maximum prices on goods on September 25. Work of building important industrial plants is making speedy headway. Some of the industries just started in Malai are quite new to the region. When the program develops, Malai will be industrially revolutionalized.

Pig iron manufacturing plants are being established at several places where mineral resources are abundant. These plants are expected to be completed late this year or early next year.

The manufacture of carbon steel and special steel through electric furnaces also is likely to get under way late this year. Open hearth steel manufacture will begin next year and all kinds of steel products will be turned out. A large-scale cement manufacturing industry promises to get started in the near future. Carbide plants are also constructed. The demand for industrial goods in Malai and other southern regions can be met by the production in Malai. Early next year the manufacture of coke, too, will be started.

Moreover, large factories making tires and tubes for automobiles, and electric bulbs will be in operation within the next few days. As for paper, electric batteries and fireproof tiles, they will be finding their way into the market by the middle of next year. The output of modern machinery, materials for paints and official products will increase. There is every promise of a rapid progress in the construction of the structure enabling the region to achieve self-sufficiency. In step with the progress in industrialization, plans to extend machinery factories will be enforced. Then it will be possible for repair work on machinery to be done in the region while a portion of the machinery needed on the spot will be turned out in the region.

Laurel Arrives Here With Vargas, Aquino

(Continued From Page 1)

Philippines entered a concrete stage.

During the days America controlled the Philippines, the people were promised independence, but that independence was a bait with which America designed to manipulate the Philippines as it desired. Not only that, America later even designed excuses and postponed the time of independence.

Japan's Righteous Stand

Japan's attitude is fundamentally different from that of America, and its righteous stand can well be pointed with pride to the world.

The people of the Philippines have now returned to East Asia, awakening and realizing American deception, and are wiping away whatever remains of decadent American materialism. This new situation forms the basis for the welding into one of the fundamental laws of the Philippines, and here too can be seen a movement completely away from the old constitution based on the thickly American colored Tydings-McDuffie Act of 1934.

On such a New Philippines foundation an election for the future president and the future members of the legislature was held carrying with it the rising hope of the entire people. The actualization of an independent Philippines is nearing.

The arrival in Japan of Dr. Laurel, the Chairman of the Philippines Independence Preparatory Commission, has as its background such preparations for independence in the Philippines, and together with the Japanese Government's fundamental policy held for Philippines independence, it is deeply significant. At the same time, the blow to America, which is releasing floods of deceptive propaganda against the Filipinos, must be indeed great.

Dr. Laurel and his party, it is believed, will inform directly the leaders of the Japanese Government of the earnestness and enthusiastic drive of the Filipinos for the construction of the New Philippines. This visit it is also believed will make firmer the trust of the Filipinos in the measures taken by Japan for Philippines independence, which will follow the birth of independent Burma.

Philippine independence, which will form an important part in the completely united setup of Greater East Asia keeping pace with the present stage in the War of Greater East Asia, is expected to take on added speed toward actualization with the arrival in Japan of Dr. Laurel and his party.

Profiles of P.I. Leaders

Dr. Jose P. Laurel was born in Batangas Province in the Philippines in 1891. He graduated from the Philippine University and Yale University. In 1922 Dr. Laurel was appointed Undersecretary of the Interior and in the following year was appointed Secretary of the Interior. Between 1925 and 1931 he was a member of the Senate. When Manuel L. Quezon was President of the Philippine Commonwealth, he served as justice of the Supreme Court.

It is worthy of note that Dr. Laurel was awarded the academic degree of "Hogakuhakushi", or Doctor of Law, by Tokyo Imperial University on the merit of his brilliant essay "The Treatise on the Constitution of the Philippines" in 1937. When the Philippines Executive Commission was founded in Manila in January last year, he was appointed commissioner of Justice. As Secretary of the Interior Benigno S. Aquino, was appointed Vice-President of the Kalibapi, Dr. Laurel was appointed Secretary of the Interior. With the organization of the Philippine Independence Preparatory Committee on June 24, he was recommended for the post of chairman.

J. B. Vargas was born in Negros Province. He is 53 years old. After graduation from Philippine University he joined the Department of the Interior and after serving in many important posts he visited the United States as a member of the first Philippines Independence Mission in 1918. Later, he was made secretary to President Quezon. With the founding of the Philippines Executive Commission last year he was recommended for the post of chairman and has devoted himself entirely to the task of building up a new Philippines ever since. When the Philippine Independence Preparatory Committee was organized, he was appointed one of its members.

Benigno S. Aquino is 49 years old. After his graduation from Santo Thomas University he was elected a member of the House of Representatives at the young age of 25. Afterward, he was elected a member of the Senate and became an important figure in Philippine political circles. With the founding of the Kalibapi last December he was recommended to be its vice-president and secretary-general since which time he has busied himself in propelling the Kalibapi movement, the chief source of strength of the new Philippines.

Intimate Ties Are Stressed By Thai Envoy

(Continued from Page 1)

tiny and should therefore share each other's happiness as well as common sorrows, the Ambassador stated. Citing instances in which such assistance was unhesitatingly given, Direk Jaiyanama emphasized that the Thai people remembered most gratefully the help which they received from the Japanese Government when their country suffered from severe floods some time ago, and that in the same spirit the Thai Premier, Field-Marshal Phibun Songhkram, recently made, in the name of his Government and people, a gift of Thai rice to the value of Bhat 100,000 for the relief of Japanese sufferers.

Ambassador Direk also noted the progress made in Thai-Japanese cultural relations, especially since the conclusion of the cultural pact, with regard to which he said, "Formerly, our two nations had apparently not taken very much interest in each other's cultural life but fortunately it has since been realized by both sides that in order to understand thoroughly one another, we must strive first to study and thoroughly understand each other's culture. It is chiefly with this purpose in mind that Japan is now concentrating on the establishment of a Japanese cultural center in Bangkok. We, on our part, are planning to found a similar Thai institution in this country."

Thai Culture Introduced

Active contributions in promoting knowledge and understanding of Thai culture have been made by Ambassador Direk himself on frequent occasions, when he spoke or wrote on cultural subjects. Addressing the assembly at the opening of the 30th session of the Oriental Culture Summer College of Tokyo on August 3, 1942, he spoke on "Thailand, Her People and Her Culture." Then again at a luncheon given by the Kinyo-Kai of Tokyo, the Ambassador gave a talk on "Characteristics of the Thai People and Thai Women" at the Jissen Girls' School. "Thai Literature" a treatise direct from the Ambassador's pen was written for the August 1942 issue of the Japan-Thailand Society Journal. A volume entitled "Lectures on Thailand, by Nai Direk Jaiyanama, His Thai Majesty's Ambassador" was also published, in English and in Japanese, by the Koa Nippon-Sha, with the collaboration of the Japan-Thailand Society.

Japanese culture, on the other hand, has proved a most interesting subject of study for Ambassador Direk during his stay here, in particular the unique spiritual culture of the Japanese people, which is symbolized in the term "Bushido"; and such peculiarities as the Japanese family system.

"During my residence in Japan, what impressed me most was the absolute devotion of the people to the Throne and their spirit of self-sacrifice surpassing all personal interests," the Ambassador declared. "These two spiritual characteristics, I am convinced, will ensure Japan's victory in any war."

The Thai envoy expressed his fullest confidence in Japan's military power, both spiritually and materially. "Having completed the conquest of the enemy's former territories in the Southern Regions, Japan has now at her disposal greater resources of raw materials than ever before and from my own observation I can state quite definitely that she also has the necessary machinery and equipment to turn that material into weapons of war. Moreover she also has the necessary supply of manpower as anybody can see by a stroll in the streets of Tokyo which are overflowing with strong and healthy people."

"This tremendous reserve in human resources was most clearly revealed in the recent announcement by the Board of Information concerning the strengthening of the country's internal structure, and Prime Minister General Tojo's radio speech given on that occasion showed that Japan still has enormous resources upon which to draw," the Ambassador declared.

Turning to future relations between Japan and Thailand, Ambassador Direk stated that he had not the least doubt but that they would grow ever more cordial and intimate. He confessed he was not aware in what capacity he would be able to assist the promotion of Thai-Japanese relations upon his return to Bangkok as he has, as yet, received no official communication to the effect that he would become Minister of Justice as reported in the newspapers. He said he was not sure whether he would again become a member of the Assembly of People's Representatives, a post which he held for 11 years, relinquishing it only upon his appointment to the post of Ambassador to Japan. Until that time, he was also president of the People's Party Club, an influential political society which developed out of the former People's Party which started the Thai revolution thus laying the foundation for Thailand's present greatness and power.

Remarking that his rumored appointment to the post of Justice Minister may be what "people at home are saying because I am a lawyer," Ambassador Direk told the writer that the primary reason for his return was his desire to have a period of rest following his recent illness.

Wichit's Coming Confirmed

The Ambassador confirmed, however, the truth of the reports saying that Foreign Minister Wichit Wichit-Wathakan had been made His Thai Majesty's new Ambassador to Tokyo and revealed that Ambassador Wichit's arrival here could be expected about the third week in October. During the interval between his departure and Ambassador Wichit's arrival, Thai Embassy Counselor Thavi Thavedikul would act in the capacity of Thai Charge d'Affaires, he added.

During their stay in Japan, the Thai Ambassador and Madam Direk were most popular both among official and private circles in Japan, and upon the news of their impending departure, numerous official and private functions have been held in their honor.

Other recent functions also included a farewell dinner given by Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Aoki and a farewell luncheon given by Foreign Minister Shigemitsu, both at their official residences.

To Raise Soochow Consulate

Domei

SOOCHOW, September 30.—The Japanese Consulate here will be elevated to Consulate-General on October 1. The appointment of the first consul-general will be announced at the same time.

DIED on Wednesday morning, at the General Hospital, MRS. BERTA BOECKLI. Funeral service at Yokohama Union Church on Friday, 1st. October, at 11 a.m.

No flowers by request.

ECONOMIC MEETING IN N. CHINA CLOSES

Chairman Ogura Exhorts Conferees; Chinese Delegates Pledge Cooperation

Domei

PEKING, September 29.—Masatsune Ogura, Chairman of the East Asia Economic Roundtable Conference, who arrived here in order to attend the three-day Peking East Asia Economic Roundtable conference which began on September 27, in his closing address today, emphasized North China's position as the most important source in East Asia for the production of vital war materials such as iron, coal, aluminum, raw cotton and salt.

He declared that the most valuable contribution that North China can make toward winning the current war, is expansion of the production of those vital materials.

"China has been Japan's closest ally since her declaration of war against the United States and Britain at the beginning of this year," he declared, pointing out at the same time that Japanese financiers should recognize the real value of North China.

Production Power Expanded

"It is highly gratifying that through the efforts of Japanese and Chinese officials and civilians, North China's productive power is being gradually expanded and its contributions toward Japan has increased.

"The way to victory lies in close collaboration in actual combat as well as transforming into fighting strength, war materials found throughout the Greater East Asiatic Co-Prosperity Sphere through the combined efforts of East Asiatic peoples.

"It is clear that the most vital service that North China can render to Japan in the current war is the expansion of the production of vital war materials such as iron and coal," he stressed.

Mr. Ogura expressed pleasure in observing that financiers attending the roundtable conference exhibited, throughout the three-day session, a spirit to overcome all hardships and obstacles encountered on the way to accomplishing their aims.

"The conference has definitely served to promote mutual understanding between Chinese and Japanese financiers," he stated.

Following Mr. Ogura's address, conferees of the roundtable conference unanimously adopted a declaration, the gist of which follows:

Pledge Best Efforts

"Realizing that the task borne by economic and current war enters a decisive stage, we pledge ourselves to exert our best efforts to establish in East Asia, an economic organization to win the final victory.

"We financiers can fulfil our mission in perfecting the economic side of the nation's fighting strength.

"For over two centuries, one billion East Asiatic pepoles were subjected to Anglo-American armed invasion and suffered economic exploitation.

"However, enemy influence in East Asia has been completely wiped out, thanks to Japan's truly great and heroic efforts and we hereby declare that we will consolidate our collaboration with other circles for the successful prosecution of the war."

Extra Fall Festival Of Yasukuni Shrine To Begin October 15

The extraordinary autumn grand festival of the Yasukuni Shrine will be held for six days, commencing October 15 and ending on September 20, following the ceremony of enshrining 19,992 souls of war dead as guardian deities taking place on October 14, it was announced Thursday.

COCONUT INDUSTRY IN P.I. REGISTERS BIG PROGRESS

Loss of U.S. Markets of No Account, Says Agriculture Commissioner Alunan

Domei

MANILA, September 29.—The Philippines coconut industry has flourished during the past two years despite pessimistic predictions concerning its future, declared Commissioner of Agriculture and Commerce Rafael Alunan at the inauguration of the Federation of Coconut Cooperative Associations today.

He said that the closing of the United States market has not affected the industry since new domestic uses have been found for coconut products. He added that this has further strengthened the economic foundation of the New Philippines.

Among coconut products manufactured on an extensive scale at present are coir sacks, oil filters, coconut shell charcoal, copra fuel, soap, margarine, copra meal and various other food products, Mr. Alunan revealed.

The newly formed Federation is composed of 26 associations, of which 12 are in Laguna Province, 13 in Tayabas Province and one in Cavite Province, with additional associations to be included as fast as they are organized.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

September 29

Strong reconnaissance thrusts, made by the Soviets at the Kuban bridgehead, were unsuccessful. In the battle area of Saporoshje our troops were again yesterday enveloped in heavy but successful defense struggles. The terrain which had temporarily been lost was regained through counter-thrusts. Fresh attempts by the enemy to gain ground in some places at the middle Dnieper on the western banks of the river failed completely.

In the central front sector, the Soviets continued to attack despite the adverse weather conditions. Our troops in stubborn opposition and energetic counter-thrusts intercepted all enemy attacks. Some 209 Soviet tanks and 155 aircraft were destroyed on the Eastern Front between September 26 and 28.

Two Soviet bombers out of six that attempted to raid the Rumanian harbor of Constanza were shot down by German ground forces.

Constant rainfalls prevented major operations on the southern Italian front. Our movements were carried out according to plan in defiance of the great road difficulties.

Last night singly flying enemy aircraft flew over western Reich territory. Insignificant damage was done to some buildings. The number of enemy aircraft shot down during the raids on September 27 and the night preceding September 28th has increased to 65.

STRIKES IN BRITAIN REMAIN UNSETTLED

20,000 Men Idle in England Alone; Scotch Miners Still Adamant in Stand

Domei

LISBON, September 29.—The strike situation in Britain continues in spite of the fact that the authorities are exerting themselves to solve it and there is nothing to indicate when there will be the end of the trouble.

Approximately 40 strikes have occurred in Britain during the past eight weeks. In England alone, nearly 20,000 men are said to be on strike.

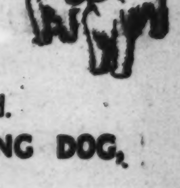
At the Vickers Armstrong shipyard at Barrow-in-Furness, the leaders of the striking workers have rejected the move by the arbitration committee to investigate the whole dispute, thereby given a demonstration of the resolution of the men to continue the strike until their terms are accepted by the employers. Today was said to have seen a sudden increase in the number of men involved in the dispute from 9,000 to 10,000.

Coal mines are rapidly getting involved more deeply in disputes. According to the Daily Express, nearly 3,000 miners struck in Lancashire on September 25. The movement was joined in by 1,500 more men today and there are indications of a further spread of the dispute.

Meanwhile, the striking coal miners in Scotland continue unwilling to come to terms with the employers. The situation is reported to have become further aggravated as a result of the action of the mine owners in deciding at their meeting held yesterday to reject the striker's demand for a six-day week in spite of the fact that the Coal Miners' Union of Scotland had decided that the strike was unlawful.

The president of this Union is quoted by the Daily Mail as having said that Britain was going to be thrown into confusion now that the strike had assumed such proportions.

MIKADO KENNEL



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Japan
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Manchoukuo & Mongolia
Changchiakow, Dairen, [illegible], Harbin, Hsinking, Yingkow.

China
Canton, Chefoo, Hankow, [illegible], Nanking, Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tsingtao.

Hongkong
Hongkong.

French Indo-China
Haiphong, Hanoi, Saigon.

Thailand
Bangkok.

Burma
Bassein, Lashio, Mandalay, Moulmein, Myingyan, Rangoon, Taunggyi, Tavoy.

Malai
Alor Star, Ipoh, Johore-Bharu, Kota-Bharu, Kuala-Lipis, Kuala-Lumpur, Kuala-Trengganu, Kuantan, Malacca, Penang, Seremban, Shonan, Taiping.

Sumatra
Bencoolen, Bukit-Tingi, Djambi, Kota-Raja, Medan, Padang, [illegible], Palembang, [illegible], Siboiga, Telok-Betong.

Djawa
Bandoeng, Djakarta, Djember, Jogjakarta, Kediri, Madioen, Magelang, Malang, Poerwo-Kerto, Semarang, Serang, Soerakarta, Sourabaya, Tjirebon.

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BRITISH NEGLIGENCE BLAMED FOR FAMINE

No Relief Seen as Shortage Of Food Rampant in Many Indian Provinces

With the revelation of the Burmese declaration made toward the Indian people, attention again is drawn to the critical famine now raging throughout India. Authoritative quarters place the blame for the food crisis in India squarely upon the shoulders of the British home Government, the British Indian Government and the provincial governments in India for their negligence and blood-sucking policies, reports Domei.

According to studies made by these authoritative circles, the Indian food situation is as follows:

Signs of serious trouble in the Indian food problem were already noticeable by last summer and critical conditions exist today in the provinces of Bengal, Punjab, Madras, Bombay, Assam, and Orissa and the States of Cochin and Trevancore. In Calcutta, for example, in addition to the famine, epidemics such as typhus and cholera rage and recently the deaths have reached 1,129 a week, nearly twice the peacetime average of 588.

Leopold Amery, Secretary of State for India, who, on September 23 was forced to offer a series of lame excuses when he was subjected to a brace of pointed questions in Parliament, admitted in June that the price of rice in Calcutta was eight times that of the pre-war price.

No Remedy Taken

At the present, the price of rice is believed to have taken a still greater jump upwards. No effective measure has been taken as yet in this regard with only a poorly designed and completely unsatisfactory rations system in operation in Bombay, and one scheduled to be put in force beginning today in Calcutta. In this manner, the British are handling the food situation in an exceedingly cold manner.

The Burmese declaration states that the rice exported to India by Burma before the war amounted to three-fifths of all the rice exported by Burma. In actual tonnage this was 1,400,000 tons. According to the British, the 1,400,000 tons of Burmese rice amounted to only three per cent of that required by India before the war. In such a way, the British tried to give the impression that the loss of Burma would have no effect on the food situation in India.

Now, however, Amery has begun saying that the Indian food situation "will be impossible to solve until Burma is retaken," putting the blame of the Indian famine on Burma and at the same time trying to use this idea to push the anti-Axis operations against Burma.

The true causes for the miserable situation in India today are believed to be the following: the variability of the absolute amount of foodstuffs required (about 1,000,000 tons a year in peacetime); the absolute priority of munitions and negligence for proper measures to be taken for the security of civilian goods; the lopsided concentrations of foodstuffs brought about by the selfish sectionalism of the various provinces and States; the insane rise in prices and the habitual starvation of the people; the lowering of national living and the increase in consumption caused by the mass conscription of soldiers; the reckless continuance of food shipments to West Asia; and market-cornering by profiteering merchants and the lack of counter-measures by the Government.

Even the British and Indian press and a section of the British Parliament have been forced to recognize that this horrible situation has been brought about through the negligence and blood-sucking of the British Government, the British Indian Government and the provincial Governments in India.

If the present situation is left untouched, it is believed certain that the hellish scenes now taking place will increase in their degree of horror and not end until several millions have starved to death.

P.I. TRANSIT SET-UP STABLE

S. Luzon Highways Play Big Role In Rehabilitation

Domei

LEGASPI, September 30.—Rapid rehabilitation of agriculture, commerce and industry in southern Luzon is due to the vast network of highways which has been facilitating trade in this region, according to local authorities.

It is understood that approximately 1,500,000 pesos have been set aside by the Philippine Executive Commission for the upkeep of national roads and bridges in southern Luzon.

The flow of traffic in southern Luzon has been smooth since wrecked roads and bridges have been reconstructed and new roads and bridges have been built.

Father and Son

Among the first to greet Dr. Jose P. Laurel, Chairman of the Philippine Independence Preparatory Commission, upon his arrival at Haneda on Thursday was his son studying in Japan. Photo shows Dr. Laurel (right) with his son.

LAWYER LAUREL

(By Arrangement with the Asahi)

By Ki Kimura

Beginning today, the Nippon Times presents a story based on the life of Dr. José P. Laurel, President-Elect of the Philippines, by Ki Kimura, one of Japan's popular writers.

The Hosho Maru is a small 5-ton fishing-boat which, just before the commencement of the War of Greater East Asia, was used for coastal fishing around Takao on the southwestern coast of Taiwan. This boat is probably unknown to most Japanese, but at this time when the independence of the Philippines is drawing closer and closer, it has been brought to the fore, beaming with nautical pride in the realization that it has added a memorable episode to the significant historic event.

It was December 28, 1932. Late in the afternoon, Geisui Yamataka was leisurely smoking in his office at the Japanese Fishery Corporation situated at the end of the San Miguel Bridge in Manila. Just then he was visited by a stranger, whose card indicated that he was Kisajiro Okamoto. Advancing into the office, Mr. Okamoto said, "Could you help me, please?" Gradually he stated the purpose of his sudden visit, and asked Mr. Yamataka to introduce him to a capable lawyer. "What do you want a lawyer for? Are you intending to sue someone?" quietly asked Mr. Yamataka. He was robust and well-built but his attitude toward his visitor was polite and gentle.

"Unless we resort to law, we will be stripped of every cent," replied the visitor.

"What is your occupation," asked Mr. Yamataka.

"We are engaged in 'moguri' (which can mean both living and carrying on an unlicensed occupation). Sometimes we use nets," was the answer.

"You are engaged in 'moguri'?" again asked Mr. Yamataka.

"We work underwater," replied the visitor.

"Oh, you are a diver?"

"Yes, but I don't wear those heavy diving-suits. I wear only a loincloth, and stab the fish with a small knife."

"I see. I understand now." Mr. Yamataka remembered hearing that this method was used in catching fish in the southern seas of Japan. "At first I thought you were engaged in some kind of an unlicensed occupation when you said your occupation was 'moguri'." He grinned to himself, realizing his error, but his visitor remained expressionless, unmoved by the former's grin.

Mr. Yamataka gazed into the face of his visitor and was impressed by what he saw. Not to mention his cheeks and forehead, the neck and throat as well were wonderfully tanned. He felt tempted to polish his visitor's skin. The man looked about 42 or 43. While talking, he twisted the bushy beard on his chin. As is common with seamen, he was decently dressed in a white linen suit. He was so naive that he did not know that the expression "moguri" was generally used to indicate unlawful occupations. "The first impression is not bad," Mr. Yamataka thought to himself as he secretly sized up his visitor.

That which had induced Mr. Okamoto to call upon Mr. Yamataka was revealed as follows: He, Okamoto, was the owner of the Hosho Maru. On December 7, 1932 he set sail from X X Harbor, Taiwan, in order to fish in the southern seas. Four days later the weather changed of a sudden and he and his men found themselves in the midst of a fierce storm. From experience he knew that if he sailed to the north his boat would be wrecked in the storm. Therefore he followed the most sensible course of maneuvering his boat southward, seeking shelter in the lee of Luzon Island. Ever since the Ashikaga Era some five or six hundred years ago, in case of storms Japanese fishermen had always headed their boats southward, and not northward. Drifting on the waters at the mercy of the angry wind, Okamoto and his men finally reached Salomague on the northern tip of Luzon. It was around 10 p.m. on December 12.

With the break of dawn the rain ceased and the wind died down. Okamoto and his men spread their fishing gear and fuel out on the deck to dry, and repaired the damage to their fishing instruments. Around noon they started cooking when a strange launch neared their boat.

"Wasn't it boarded by customs-officers?" inquired Mr. Yamataka.

"Yes, without a doubt it was. The ship was equipped with a gun, so we had no choice but to obey their order and be examined," remarked the visitor regretfully.

"I understand," nodded Mr. Yamataka, who now fully understood the purpose of Mr. Okamoto's visit.

"My ship was taken away, while I and my six men were ordered to board the launch. We were thus brought to Manila, where we were immediately incarcerated in an inn, which usually accommodated prisoners, for the next three days. On December 17, we were called before the head tax officer for examination, after which the court reached a decision."

"What was the verdict?" asked Mr. Yamataka.

"It is most absurd." Thus saying, Okamoto produced from his pocket a piece of paper. The details of the verdict were typed out in English, and read, "It was an unlawful act on the part of the crew of the Hosho Maru to enter Salomague Harbor. According to the laws of the Philippines, the boat must be confiscated and the cargo, fishing instruments and all gear attached to the boat will be disposed of by auction. In case there is no buyer, the boat will be destroyed."

After having read this, Mr. Yamataka remarked, "How extremely absurd! Because the boat was that of an alien country, I suppose the officers made no concessions.

"For fishermen, our boat is our home and our only means of making a living. If we are deprived of our boat, how can we make a living," cried out the visitor.

"Have you never done anything unlawful, such as fishing in a preserve, or smuggling opium or intoxicants?"

"Never. I have never fished outside the area allowed by law. I swear I never lie," Okamoto declared earnestly.

It was true that Japanese fishermen never violated the law by taking part in smuggling, as was common with British fishermen, but Mr. Yamataka wanted to be sure.

"So you wish to engage a lawyer to whom you can entrust the case and have your boat returned to you. Isn't that it?"

"Yes, that is the idea. I am acquainted neither with the country nor with the people, and I don't know how to go about this business. You will help me out?"

"Certainly, I will be glad if I can be of any use. I will immediately engage a lawyer for you," Mr. Yamataka assured his visitor.

(To Be Continued)

SUBHAS BOSE'S TOUR IN SOUTH IS SUCCESS

Plans for Advance Against Delhi Pushed as More Indians Rally for Fight

Domei

KUALA LUMPUR, September 26.—Having completed a tour through areas in the South where many Indians are living, Subhas Chandra Bose, leader of the Indian National Army, is now making plans for the advance against Delhi, which constitutes the second step in the Indian independence movement. A reporter recently happened to meet Mr. Bose on his travels and, after having been in his company for a few days, formed the opinion that Mr. Bose was a sharp and brave revolutionary and, at the same time, realized how deep was his faith in the independence movement.

At the branch offices of the Indian Independence League, scattered over the various areas in the Southern Regions, the arrival of their popular leader was awaited for with impatience as it was the signal for fiery mass meetings sponsored by these offices in order to enhance the spirit of the people. Activities such as this, which compel him to work day and night almost without rest, are, to Mr. Bose, not only the prelude to the realization of independence but are the initial practical steps of the movement itself. Every word and every action of Mr. Bose were imbued with sincerity and earnestness. He stated:

"The Anglo-American Powers are the common enemies of Asia. It is perfectly in order to receive help from friends who are maintaining a united battle front in order to overthrow the common foe. However, the independence of India is first and foremost a problem for the Indians themselves. Therefore, Indians must pay the heaviest sacrifice, and it is neither just nor proper to expect aid from others without exerting ourselves first."

Such were the words which Mr. Bose drove home to his people at every meeting. He also pointed out that the "deplorable state in which India finds herself today is partly due to the lack of initiative and unity of the Indian people in the past."

Exhorts Young Indians

At special training camps he held lengthy conversations with a number of young Indians, during which he said: "You are about to enter India, but are you confident of being able to endure sufferings and hardships? You must have the courage to meet death for the resurrection of your fatherland."

Such words have a wealth of meaning when uttered by a man who has been imprisoned 12 times during the 46 years of his life.

The following episode occurred in a town with a population of some 2,000 Indians. The mass meeting at this particular town was conducted in the form of a pleasure outing for a political reason. The representative of the Indian people came to the meeting with a cheque for $150,000 toward the Indian National Army funds. In acknowledging the sum, Mr. Bose said:

"I know that there are less than 3,000 Indians in this town, and even if all of the 2,000-odd inhabitants could be induced to join the Indian National Army, the strength of the Army will not be increased to any great extent. However, I know that the Indians in this town are extremely wealthy. For this war of liberty, we ourselves will offer our bodies and I hope that you in turn will do your share by giving as substantial a donation as possible to our cause." At these words, the monetary offering from the people was increased to $3,000,000 on the spot.

Once Mr. Bose visited a place which had been the center of British power in the Southern Regions. Among the numerous Indians, there were many who had received an English education and as there may have been some who still longed for the decadent and meaningless existence of the pre-war days. Mr. Bose, breaking his usual custom, spoke first in English and then had his speech translated. As Mr. Bose graduated from Cambridge University he has perfect command of the English language but since coming to the Southern Regions, he has made it his policy not to speak in English unless it was absolutely necessary. Whenever he used English, he generally excused himself by saying that it was only in cases of absolute necessity that he employed the enemy tongue. It was customary for Mr. Bose to make his speeches in Hindustani which is the standard language of India.

The fact that Mr. Bose spoke in English at that meeting had no objective other than his wish to leave no doubt in the minds of his audience.

Must Be Traversed

"The road to Indian independence is full of peril but it must be traversed at all costs," he said. "If there is anyone in this audience who has any doubt as to the possibility of India gaining independence he should know that we will deprive him of his citizenship once we have attained our goal.

When the mass meeting was over, the audience surrounded Mr. Bose and would not let him go. An almost fanatical scene was witnessed as many clamored to volunteer for the National Army and others vied with each other to donate to the Army's funds. Many women actually offered their armlets and earrings on the spot.

Mr. Bose has clearly expressed his opinion in regard to the duties of Indian women. He touched on the role they had to play with the following words at one of the mass meetings:

"Indian women must also be prepared to stand in the forefront of the marching column because every ounce of strength is needed to drive the British out of India. When you take your place among the front ranks you will realize that no Indian soldier will fire upon his womenfolk, no matter how much sympathy he may have for the British. If there are men who would point their guns at you, it will be none other than the brutal Anglo-American soldiers. However, you may rest assured that if they do fire, the Indian troops under their command will not look on silently. Nay, they will turn round and attack them."

Mr. Bose is a strict disciplinarian. He does not like alcoholic drinks and he smokes just one or two cigarettes after meals. He has no likes and dislikes in his food, but never imposes his mode of conduct upon the followers of the Hindu religion who regard cows as messengers of God or upon the Mohammedans who look upon pigs as something unclean. He never touches alcohol, nor does he attend dinners given in connection with the independence movement. However, he keeps a bottle of "sake" in his residence at Shonan for any visitor who is fond of the beverage. Thus, his daily life is simplicity itself.

When he travels from one meeting to another, he is only able to sleep about four hours a night, and as long as time permits, he personally receives the money and materials offered to his cause. He acknowledges with sincere thanks even a dollar bill offered by an Indian laborer, and it is not an uncommon sight to see these laborers prostrate themselves before Mr. Bose when being thanked by him.

British Feared Bose

The great Takamori Saigo often said: "A man who does not want money, fame, or life is to be feared the most." During the Meiji era many such men appeared and it is Mr. Bose who is the man to be feared the most among those born in India today. It was because of this fact that the British had him imprisoned 12 times.

A wealth of information regarding India is pouring into Mr. Bose's hands through various channels and he says with confidence that, "although British-Indian authorities once declared that such a thing as the Indian independence movement in East Asia was no problem at all they are now earnestly formulating counter-measures against just such a movement. Their change from the role of spectator to actor speaks eloquently of the success of the Indian independence movement.

"I wonder what will happen when our National Army stands upon the Indian-Burmese border? The confused enemy forces will fire upon our ranks but will the Indian soldiers be able to do the same? Most emphatically, 'No.' When we cross the frontier into India that will be the time the ill-fated Anglo-American forces will be caught in the pincer movement between the Indian forces under them and our own men from across the border."

Completes Tour

Subhas Chandra Bose

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U.S. SOLONS EXPECT LONG WAR IN PACIFIC

3 Senators Caution Against Optimism in View of Japanese Forces' Strength

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 29.—Returning from the Pacific Front after a two-month aerial inspection trip of the battle zones throughout the world, three United States Senators today reached Los Angeles and in an interview with newspapermen warned against optimism.

Stressing that the Japanese were taking necessary counter-measures on the Pacific Front, Democratic Senators Richard B. Russell of Georgia, and James M. Mead of New York and Republican Senator Ralph O. Brewster of Maine, who made the inspection trip, declared in substance as follows:

"Hitherto, there was a tendency for the anti-Axis side to treat the Pacific Front like a stepchild but from now on the number of the anti-Axis forces will be increased greatly. The most important thing on the Pacific Front is the maintenance of transportation power and as a result of a definite stage having ended in the fighting in the Mediterranean, the surplus shipping can now be transferred to the Pacific Front.

"The army and navy forces on the Pacific Front are fighting in close cooperation but the Japanese too fully understand the anti-Axis operations and are thought to be steadily taking counter-measures. No matter how great the American army and navy forces in that area are increased, numerous difficulties are expected and a short war can absolutely not be expected. It is our opinion that the Pacific War will absolutely not end before the end of 1945."

2 NEW PARKS PLANNED

Chinese in Bukit Timah Select Sites For Public Use

Domei

SHONAN, September 29.—Plans for two new parks which will be operated on lines similar to the popular Great World and the New World Amusement Parks are now rapidly being completed by a sub-committee of the Overseas Chinese Association headed by Lun Shaw, well-known impresario, it was revealed here today.

According to present plans, the two parks will be laid out in Bukit Timah and will be primarily for the use of people in the rural areas. The sites have all been marked out and the parks are expected to be opened for public use shortly. It is understood that all necessary materials for the construction of park establishments are being supplied by the authorities.

Argentine Quits Parley

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 29.—The Argentine representative to the Pan-American Collegiate Conference which is in progress at Santiago withdrew from the parley when his country was criticized for not having severed relations with the Axis, according to a report from Santiago.

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2. Brahms: Wir Wandelten
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   " Botschaft
3. David: Charmant Oiseau (Flute obligato)
   Jacobsen: Chanson de Marie Antoinette
   Kowalsky: Dir Luegenhafte Phillys
   " Phillys an Damon
   Sibella: Girometta
4. PIANO SOLOS: YOKO MATSUKUMA
   Debussy: Two Arabesques
   Chopin: Polonaise F sharp minor
5. Mitsukuri: "Tsukiyo-no-Neko"
   " "Sekiun no-Uta"
   " "Nettaikai"
   " "Kutsumigaki-no-Uta"
6. Yanada: "Hiru-no-Yume" (Flute obligato)

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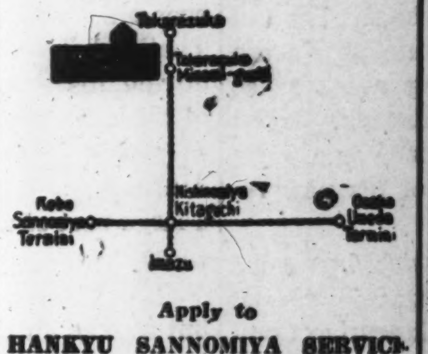

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1943

Welcome Visitors from the Philippines

Japan extends her heartiest welcome to the three great leaders of the Philippines who have arrived for a visit at the invitation of the Imperial Government. It is with deep-felt joy that Japan welcomes these men, both for their distinguished character as individuals and as representatives of a nation that is about to take its long-cherished and deserved place as a respected and independent Asiatic Power. There can be no more welcome guests at this auspicious time than Jose P. Laurel, Jorge B. Vargas, and Benigno S. Aquino, for the Japanese have good reason to hold these men in highest respect and admiration.

Dr. Jose P. Laurel, President-Elect of the Republic of the Philippines which is soon to attain complete independence is naturally welcome as the coming head of a new nation. Few men are chosen by history to occupy such an important role as has been marked out for him, and few men are so qualified to play the part with such ability as he. Through his distinguished career as scholar, jurist, and statesman, through his indefatigable work as Chairman of the Independence Preparatory Commission, he has demonstrated his right to the admiration of the appreciative Japanese public. But most of all the Japanese public respects and honors his strength of character revealed in his defiance of American oppression, as when he threw down his post as chief of the Department of the Interior under the tyrannical Governor-General Wood, and in his unfaltering devotion to the task of preparing his country for its true destiny as an independent Oriental nation despite dastardly attempt on his life. A man of such character is well fit to be the head of a new nation, and the Philippine people are to be congratulated on having a leader so obviously so well qualified for his task! Japan is happy to have such a personage as a guest on the eve of his assumption of his new responsibilities.

The Japanese nation, likewise has good reasons to hold Jorge B. Vargas in special regard. As Chairman of the Executive Commission of the Philippines, the present titular chief of the Philippine nation, he naturally merits honor and respect, but the regard which the Japanese nation feels toward him goes deeper than mere respect for his office. It comes from intimate contact and cooperation through the momentous days of the war when the Japanese Army and the Filipino people were together trying to construct a new nation out of the ashes left by the fleeing Americans. In the trying days immediately after the expulsion of the Americans, while the smoke of combat had hardly yet cleared away, it was Jorge B. Vargas who by his calm balance and wise statesmanship restored order out of chaos and laid the foundations upon which an independent nation could be built. What success the Japanese Administration has experienced in the Philippines is due in no small measure to the valuable statesmanship of this man. Likewise the New Philippines which is now about to take its place among the free nations of the world has this dignified and cultured gentleman to thank for having sanely and wisely guided it along the path which is now about to lead to the long-desired national goal of complete independence.

Benigno S. Aquino also has a strong claim to the admiration of the Japanese people. As the new Speaker of the National Assembly and as Director-General of the Kalibapi, the popular national service organization, Mr. Aquino represents in a more special and intimate way than anyone else the masses of the Filipino people. In his position of unusual influence, Mr. Aquino has ever striven to prepare his people spiritually and culturally for the new responsibilities which will devolve upon them with the coming of independence. He has realized to a particular degree the fact that true independence is not a mere political status but a responsibility which can be borne only by people who possess a sound and solid spiritual and cultural basis. More than anyone else, Mr. Aquino has been instrumental in revivifying the national spirit of the Filipino people, in pointing out that their national destiny lies not in imitating the superficialities of an alien American civilization but in developing the deeper inherent native genius which is a heritage of their Oriental background. It is a point of view which the Japanese, as another Oriental people, can well appreciate and for that reason they cannot but hold in highest admiration a man of Mr. Aquino's proclivities.

On the eve of the now imminent attainment of complete independence by the Philippines, Japan is happy indeed to welcome these three important representatives of the neighboring land to the south. The warmth of the welcome to these three individuals betokens Japan's welcome of the Philippine nation into the happy fellowship of free and proud Asiatic Powers.

The Departure of Ambassador Direk

The change which the Thai Government is instituting in its Ambassador to Japan is one which affects the Japanese nation greatly. Honored as she is by the fact that the new Ambassador is to be none other than so distinguished a personage as the present Minister of Foreign Affairs, Wichit Wichit-Wathakan, Japan is sorry indeed that the present Ambassador, Nai Direk Jaiyanama, is about to depart from her shores, for the Ambassador has endeared himself to the Japanese nation by his charming personality as well as by his distinguished attainments. But inasmuch as Ambassador Direk is to become a member of the Cabinet of his country as Minister of Justice, Japan can do no less than offer him congratulations and best wishes for his success in the post of great responsibility and honor which he is about to assume.

Japan will always remember Ambassador Direk with special affection, for the contributions which he has made toward cementing the cordial relations which exist today between Japan and Thailand have been distinguished indeed. The smooth cooperation between the two countries which means so much in the construction of the New Order in Greater East Asia is due in no small measure to his able endeavors, and history will attest to the important role he has played in this significant era in the world's development. The outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the re-orientation of Thailand's national policy, the formulation and elaboration of the intimate alliance, military, economic, and cultural, between Japan and Thailand, were all events which took place during his ambassadorship, and the benefits of these developments to both countries stand as proofs of the able manner in which this Ambassador represented his country in such a large part of the negotiations connected with these events.

Not alone by his official accomplishments but also as an individual of unusual personality has Ambassador Direk left a deep impression upon all who came in contact with him. Modest and unassuming, kind and gracious, but with a warm dignity withal, he well typified the charm of his richly cultured nation. At the same time his intellectual astuteness, his alert wit, and his indefatigable energy and buoyant enthusiasm have served to make his country and his people better understood and appreciated in Japan than ever before.

In losing Ambassador Direk, Japan loses one of the most respected and beloved foreign diplomats whom it has ever been her fortune to entertain. The affectionate regard of the entire Japanese nation go with him as he departs to a field of still greater usefulness to his country.

A Year Ago Today

October 1, 1942

Despite the war, labor disputes in the United States continue to increase. A recent survey made by the War Production Board shows that in August there were 229 labor disputes in the United States as compared with 222 in July, involving 79,414 and 80,722 industrial workers respectively. The total losses of labor days through the disputes aggregated 233,614 days in August, and 266,553 days in July.

* * *

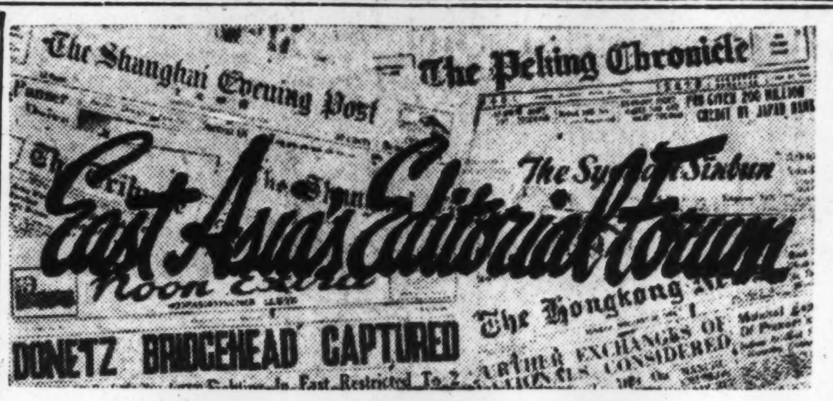
Four thousand Indian patriots have started a demonstration at Cuttack, Orissa, India, attacking British officers and police, as the result of which the police fired into the demonstrators, causing death and injury. Also, three bombs set by Indian demonstrators exploded at Ahmedabad and a number of persons were wounded.

* * *

President Roosevelt completed his two-week tour of military bases, ordnance plants and training quarters in various States in America and returned to the White House today.

* * *

Contrary to Chungking's fond expectations, Wendell Willkie, personal envoy of President Roosevelt, has given no promise of positive aid, and his visit is likely to end in nothing more than a mere check-up on the resistance power of the Chungking regime.



Preparing for the Blood-Bath

(From the Noon Extra)

With another "historic and momentous" Roosevelt-Churchill conference concluded, the world is receiving its usual quota of platitudes and ambiguous insinuations. However, the world is now accustomed to these conferences and accords to them the respect and attention they are worth, which isn't much.

Nevertheless the sands of time are running out. Only a scant two months remain out of the nine months allotted by the President and Prime Minister in January of this year to the great anti-Axis "victory campaign" in Europe, which was to drive in the nails of Germany's coffin; and the Anglo-Americans are as far away from bringing about the demise of the Reich as they were at the time of the Casablanca conference. Germany is not only alive and kicking; she is kicking with such force that the British and Americans show no inclination whatever of placing themselves within boot distance.

But the anti-Axis cannot stall forever. They cannot continue to present conferences instead of action. So the Anglo-Americans are preparing for their blood-bath in Europe.

Caught in the coils of their own chicanery, Roosevelt and Churchill actually have betrayed their own fighting men. Twice this year the Soviets offered the Anglo-Americans a great opportunity to strike. When the great Soviet winter offensive inspired the boastful words of the Casablanca conferees, Roosevelt and Churchill missed the boat. They did not act, they only talked. The result was not the easy victory they had anticipated. So Roosevelt and Churchill held another conference in May.

The Soviets gave the anti-Axis another chance last month when they launched their summer offensive. Roosevelt and Churchill responded half-heartedly with the campaign in Sicily.

All this is the fault of Franklin Roosevelt and Winston Churchill. Opportunity knocked not once but twice, but the two alleged statesmen decided to go into another conference, waiting for opportunity to knock again.

War of Attrition

(From the Shanghai Times)

The fact that the current world conflict, especially in its present stage, is sometimes referred to as a "war of attrition," indicates that the time element, if not at any time a decisive factor in warfare, is henceforth likely to assume increasing importance as regards the military operations themselves and largely influence the nature of future developments and the final outcome of the war. In a large and broad sense both the Tripartite nations and the anti-Axis Powers, need time, and are making use of time, though each camp for a different purpose. The Tripartite nations—Japan here in East Asia, Germany and Fascist Italy in Europe—are making splendid use, it can be assumed with certainty, of the substantial gains already made in the way of territories occupied, bases secured and vital raw materials produced.

On the other hand, the fitful progress of the Anglo American war effort clearly reveals the great need of Britain and the United States for more time in which to prepare themselves, to produce the means with which to carry on the war and, no doubt, also to formulate some really cogent plan or strategy that would prove effective in their campaigns.

However, four years of sanguinary fighting on the European theater of war do not prove that the British and their trans-Atlantic allies have utilized the time at their disposal by gaining any substantial advantages over their adversaries either in the field or on the home front, such as in the matter of war production or war economy in general. In the summer of 1918, the fourth year of the last World War, the armed contest on the Western Front to all practical purposes had been decided in the form of a stalemate thoroughly disadvantageous to Germany.

A war of attrition cannot but prove disastrous to the Anglo-Saxon Powers if only the economic or financial aspects are considered. If "time is money," the wealth already squandered by them would run into the fantastic. And each passing day brings more expenditure, more costly sacrifices in blood, treasure and time lost without any real gains made or compensations received in return. Just as British political world leadership failed in averting the Second World War, signifying the practical bankruptcy of once vaunted British statesmanship, so the current armed conflict cannot but end in bankruptcy of anti-Axis generalship and failure of Anglo-Saxon designs for continued oppression and exploitation of the entire world.

Inspiring Example to Indians

(From the Syonan Sinbun)

The story of thirteen-year-old Shonali Dutt, Seremban Indian school girl who, despite her tender age, insisted on being enrolled as a member of the Rani of Jhansi Regiment, the Women's Auxiliary unit of the Indian National Army being organized in Malai, should inspire all other Indian boys and girls alike to rise to the occasion and prove themselves worthy sons and daughters of Mother India. No Indian in East Asia who does not feel a tinge of pride in this little girl's action, who does not feel urged by her example to follow suit and actively participate in the movement now afoot to bestir the militant spirit of the Indian people to rise and win freedom by the shedding of their own blood—if necessary, can today regard himself or herself as a worthy son or daughter of Mother India.

Indian patriots have established a proud tradition of suffering martyrdom throughout the centuries in the struggle for India's release from the tentacles of the British octopus. The Rani of Jhansi, who herself led an army on horseback against the British in the great Indian bid for freedom in 1857, is one of them. Indian women everywhere, who regard themselves as worthy daughters of India, recall with pride the story of the Rani's courage on the battlefield. No son of India could sit still, remain adamant, at this juncture, when the winning of freedom has never been closer to the people's grasp, untouched by the spirit of the other martyrs to India's cause, if he has any spark of national pride in him.

Subhas Chandra Bose has sounded the war cry. Japan has paved the way by driving the British out of Burma. Indians in East Asia have only to march to the border and demand to enter their homeland, to contact their oppressed brothers and sisters and assure them that East Asia's billion inhabitants are ready to support them, morally and materially, to secure nothing more than what is their legitimate due—freedom to manage their own affairs without outside interference. The time has never been more opportune.

Nationalist China has been consolidated on a sound and proud footing. Burma has been freed, the Philippines is about to receive her full independence and Indonesians are taking a larger share in the government of their country than ever. What about India? That is what the whole of East Asia is now asking. It is for Indians themselves to provide the answer by immediate, direct action. There is no time to be lost. Every Indian in East Asia must pull his or her weight in making sure that India grasps her big chance now, to win lasting freedom. They owe it to their martyr-patriots, to themselves and to posterity.

Odes From China

THE GARDEN OF MEDITATION

By CH'ANG CHIEN

At break of dawn I seek the shrine of wisdom;
The rising sun lights up the leafy glade.
The winding path leads me to that seclusion
Which tree and blossom guard in tangled shade.
Nature and life rejoice in utter freedom;
The heart of man is cleansed from guilt and sin.
Earth's voice is hushed in breathless expectation;
Sweet chime of gong sings perfect peace within.

Fruits of Wisdom

Romance is the poetry of literature.—Mad. Necker.

* * *

To be able under all circumstances to practise five things constitutes perfect virtue; these five are gravity, generosity of soul, sincerity, earnestness and kindness.—Confucius.

* * *

Unless we are accustomed to them from early youth, splendid chambers and elegant furniture had best be left to people who neither have nor can have any thoughts.—Goethe.

* * *

He is the eloquent man who can treat subjects of an humble nature with delicacy, lofty things impressively, and moderate things temperately.—Cicero.

* * *

Hearts may be attracted by assumed qualities, but the affections are not to be fixed but by those that are real.—De Moy.

JAPANESE WAY OF THINKING

Keichu the Scholar-Monk

By SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

Part II

Keichu's advance in Buddhist learning was so marked that when 12 years of age, at the suggestion of his master, Bojo, he was sent to Mt. Koya, the great monastery and headquarters of Shingon Buddhism, for further training under more competent tutors. The years spent on Mount Koya were fruitful both in the learning, sacred and secular, and in the lasting friendships he acquired. His great guide and master during these years was Ajari Kaiken, rector of the Toko-in temple. By the way, "Ajari" (Sanscrit "Acarya") is an honored title signifying "teacher," "monitor," or "high priest," bestowed on one distinguished for Buddhist lore and virtue.

At an early date during his Koya residence, Keichu had taken up a systematic study of tanka or Japanese classic poetry, of which the episode already told about his great facility as an infant for learning Hyakunin-isshu verses was premonition. He found in this study an invaluable aid to the mastery of phonetics so necessary to the elucidation of the original Sanscrit sutras. His own skill in composing kept pace with his poetical researches. At the age of 16 he submitted to Shimokobe Nagaru, the famous poet and classical scholar then living in Osaka, one hundred poems for the latter's criticism, and Nagaru is said to have returned them with a high encomium which filled him with a more fervid enthusiasm than ever for this form of literature. We have space for only one of these early specimens of Keichu's poesy.

"Yuki kaeru kumo uchi-nagame
tsure-zure to
"Hitori oki fusu mine no i-o kana"

(Looking upon the clouds coming and going, how I pass my lone hours, now wakeful and now asleep in this solitary mountain hermitage!)

Though as yet so tame and "young," in sentiment and somewhat naive in expression, it nevertheless shows something of the meticulous workmanship for which his verses of maturer years are so famous. It also depicts an unmistakable picture of the mode of life he was then leading.

Ordination

When 22 years old, some scholars say 23, Keichu found his labors rewarded with the honorable title of "Ajari," and simultaneously received his first ordination as abbot of Mandara-in temple at Ikutama in the city of Osaka. He went down the sacred mountain to make his first contact with the world of lay men and women, the most sensational event so far in his life. He had not been long at this post, however, before he found himself in a false position, and no wonder.

To be a resident chief-priest in charge of a Buddhist temple with its numerous carnal-minded parishioners was evidently not a very congenial experience for a young world-shy scholar-monk like Keichu who had lived among "the floating clouds of Koya-san" since he was 12 or 13. Much or the greatest part of his time was now taken with secular affairs, even troubles, constantly brewed by men and women of earth. Moreover, Ikutama happened to be near the very center of the busy commercial city. What he thought of his position or his soul in this situation was pathetically expressed in the following tanka:

"Yama-kaze ni itsuka harawamu
some-nagara
"Ukiyo no chiri ni narasu
koromo o?"

(Oh, when, with mountain's pure air, may I ever cleanse the dust in which my garment is dyed by this long touch with the world?)

His best consolation was his friendly intercourse with Nagaru which he had renewed as soon as he came to Ikutama, not very far from his house. The two men frequently exchanged visits, passing many a pleasant hour discussing literature and religion.

The Bird Flown

Exactly how many years Keichu lived or endured the abbotship of Mandara-in we have no means of knowing. Some scholars assign four years. One genial day in the month of April in the year unknown (probably 1666, when he was 26) some parishioners walking into the temple garden, tapped at Keichu's apartment, but, receiving no answer, pushed aside the gliding doors—to find an empty cage. On the wall was pasted a paper bearing two poems, one of which read:

"Yamasato no hana mite itsuka
omoi idemu
"Nare to hisashiki yado no sakura o?"

(Some day in future, when I shall have been used to the wild mountain flowers, I may remember with regret the cherry of this lodging where I have lived so long).

As it afterward transpired, he had also sent two poems to his dear friend, Nagaru, just to intimate that he was leaving Ikutama for ever.

In the felicitous words "Nare te hisashiki yado no sakura" may be espied a sentiment of rueful sorrow with which he was quitting, or, as he fancied, he might some day look back on this once-familiar scene. But why must he leave? Many persons have since tried their hands or rather their minds at a probable solution of the puzzle, by analyzing his work supposedly written about this time as well as the four poems referred to. We know what a flourishing parish temple was in Yedo days, and even in our own, and what a personage its presiding chief bonze—a mirror of pious respectability, so debonair and charming to all. Keichu with his constant preoccupation with his Shingon mysticism and zealous devotion to literature was the reverse of the pleasing type. Or did he find himself in the sentimental position of one

"Who quits a world where strong temptations try,
"And, since 'tis hard to combat,' learns to fly?"

Ultimate Mystery

Keichu had taken with him one broad-brimmed monkish hat and a rice-bowl such as a mendicant priest carried as well as the garment that covered his body, and thus he began a life of cloud like wandering, apparently aimless and goal-less. He perambulated from place to place, from temple to temple, chanting prayers and incantations, till he came to Buzan-Hase-dera of Yamato, sacred unto the Kannon, founded in the days of the great Emperor, Shomu Tenno. Here he fasted seven days, and went on to the famous Morofu-yama, another great Shingon monastery, also founded by Kobo Daishi himself.

Here the mountain bristled with sharp awe-inspiring peaks, covered with great ancient trees, amidst which various edifices of the monastery lay nestled. All was stillness save for the murmur of cascades and the echo of prayers from distant chapels. So struck was Keichu with a sense of awe and majesty in this holy spot that he "doffed his hat and laid down his cane," and made ready to cleanse his "dust-laden" soul once and for all. He entered a rocky cavern and fasted for twenty one days, at the end of which he was seized with an uncontrollable desire to solve the ultimate mystery. He struck his head against the rocky wall several times till he was dazed and fell down, his body and garment crimson with blood, but not quite dead. When Keichu picked himself up, he found a new resolution stirring with him.

(To Be Continued)

Contemporary JAPANESE POEMS

By ASATARO MIYAMORI

Gyofu Soma (1883-)

Gyofu Soma is a prominent poet and edits a literary magazine "A Stroller in Fields." He has published a few collections of his verses and numerous books on Japanese literature.

Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto Lives Forever

I

Mikoto kashikomi Jinto ni Umi no
mi-ikusa Shikishi tsutsu
Sekai senshi ni Hirui naki Dai-saku
sen wo Kakoshi
Miwa nanku no Hana to chire
Gensui Yamamoto towani iku.

Obeying the Imperial decree,
He commanded the naval forces
at their head,
And bold operations unparalleled.
In the world's war history he
conducted.
Eventually in the southern skies
He fighting fell a flower;
But Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto
Shall live forever and ever.

II

Shiroshimeshimasu Okimi no Mi-
tate to tadani Omo mi wa
Na omo inochi mo Oshimaji to
Utaite yukite Kaeranedo
Churei bukon San toshite Gensui
Yamamoto Towani iku.

The Admiral, who thought him-
self to be
An honourable shield of the
Emperor,
Cared neither for fame nor for life
And went forth singing songs of
valour,
And never he turned;
But his loyal and patriotic soul
Shall shine forever in a glorious
war roll.
Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto shall
live through ages all.

III

Ata wo nekosogi Nagi-harai Sekai
tadasan Sono hi made
Hoko wa osamenu Mi-ikusa zo Kai-
ku banri Gen to shite
Tsuzukeyo ute to Otakebi tsu
Gensui Yamamoto Towani iku.

The Admiral resolutely declared
That till the day comes even-
tually,
When Japan sweeps away the
enemy
And purifies the world from his
villainy,
The Imperial Forces should never
cease to fight.
"My beloved warriors," he cried
"follow me gallantly
On sea and in air for thousands of
miles!"
Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto shall
live for all eternity.

RECENT DISCOVERIES IN SCIENCE REVEALED

Japanese Scientists Contribute to Nation's Industry

By TETSUSABURO SAKUMA
(Special to the Nippon Times)

Part II

While there are many kinds of electro-motor known to science, the induction type is most widely used for ordinary purposes as the simplest form of alternating current motor is chiefly due to the fact that it is easier to start as compared with the ordinary synchronous motor, although its efficiency while in motion is inferior to the latter. But the special advantage of the synchronous motor over the induction type is that it works in perfect union with the motor operating at the source of electric power. With this knowledge in mind, the Japanese scientists Dr. Yamamoto and Dr. Kawarada have succeeded in making a great improvement on the synchronous motor. For it is now a well-known fact that through their experiments, they facilitated the starting of the synchronous motor and attained much toward greater economy of the electric power required for its operation. Their achievement in fact, contributed to no small extent in perfecting the telephotographic system and furthering the progress of television.

The fundamental principle of the telephotograph is to transmit an electrical replica of a picture which on receipt can be restored to an exact reproduction of the original picture. The actual method is to divide the picture into a set of many lines and represent every point of light and shade of each line by electric currents proportional in intensity, in which form the picture can then be transmitted. The apparatus at the receiving end deciphers the electrical fluctuations of different density into their relative light values and arranges the lines in exactly the same order as they were at the transmitter to form a perfect copy of the original.

Synthetic Fuels

That the motor-car which operates with gasoline as fuel has made its successful development in the United States, is undoubtedly due to the abundance of petroleum there. But in a country like Japan, fuel oil has to be economized as much as possible. Moreover, with gasoline having a still more important mission to perform as an essential fuel for the airplane, scientific research for the invention of a motor-car which may be operated with substitute fuel has become a matter of paramount importance.

In a mountainous and afforested country like Japan, charcoal is obtained in great abundance. Realizing that the internal-combustion engine may serve just as well for stationary purposes as for the motor-car and believing that such an engine using charcoal as a gasoline substitute would contribute greatly to supplying industrial power, Dr. Asakawa of the Tokyo Imperial University made a thorough research on the charcoal gas engine, and published his results for the benefit of the public.

Although the motor-car equipped with the charcoal gas generator is now used for all practical purposes, the fact that the demand on charcoal for domestic use in Japan is so great, coupled with the fact that the motor-car has been growing increasing popular, has prompted Japanese scientists to create a vehicle which may be efficiently operated with firewood as fuel to provide against the possible shortage of charcoal. At the same time that they managed to perfect such an engine, they discovered that the gas generated from certain kinds of firewood was more powerful than that of charcoal.

Use of Coalite Progresses

Not content even with these gratifying results in finding substitutes, research in Japan to make practical the use of coalite instead of gasoline has progressed steadily.

With regard to other sources of motive power, acetylene produced from carbide is used with effective results as motor-car fuel and it is generally recognized as being more powerful than gasoline. The compressed natural and propane gases are also in use, whereby the motor-car run by compressed gas has been a qualified success through the efforts of Japanese scientists.

In fact it is no exaggeration to state that Japan leads all nations of the world in research work on gasoline substitutes and motor-cars run on synthetic fuels.

The scientific achievements enumerated in the foregoing paragraphs are just a few examples of what Japan has accomplished in the field of scientific activity. The Japanese scientists are playing the part of pioneer in finding the solution of many scientific problems and are busily engaged for instance in extensive researches on permanent magnetism, short-wave radio, television and so forth, and by their perseverance will always contribute to the industrial benefit of the nation and the promotion of international welfare.

(End)